THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE AND THE NEBRASKA BILL

HARTFORD, Wednesday, May 17, 1854. The Anti-Nebraska resolutions which were passed by our State Senate yesterday by a vote of 16 to 14 passed the House to-day by year 148 to mays 57.

SEVERE STORM IN THE SOUTH AND LOSS OF LIFE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, May 17, 1854. A tremendous storm of wind and rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, broke over this city between 2 and 3 o'clock this afternoon, during which a lady residing in

BALTIMORE Wednesday, May 17, 1854.

The wall of one of the stores on Light-st., destroyed by fire on Sunday, was blown down by the gust of wind this afternoon, killing Wilson L. Lloyd, of the firm of McElderry & Lloyd, and a clerk named Samuel C. Atkiason. They were in an office adjoining the wall and which was

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LOWER CANADA. MONTREAL, Wednesday, May 17, 1854 The village of St. Hyacinthe was almost wholly de-

stroyed by fire to-day.

WAR PROSPECTS-THE CABINET-NE-

Washington, Tuesday, May 16, 1854. The President, it is said, cares very little about the Ne-braska bill just now, the prospect of a war, with the ac-quisition of Cuba, over-riding all minor and domestic questions of Internal or home policy. It is said that upon our foreign and extremely delicate affairs with Spain, the Secretary of State takes a very different and antagonistic view of the questions involved from those expressed by the Secretary of War, the Atterney-General, and the President, Secretary of War, the Attorney-General, and the President, and, should the questions involved evoke Executive recommendation and Legislative action in accordance with the views of the President, then the Secretary of State will resign or be removed with the first tap of the drum. Davis and Cuesting neither take smill, and are not much in love with Marcy or his succeing propensities. The President looks ominous as if he had not "fat, sleeck-leaded men "about him, who sleep o night," and if war should occur we must blame the lean and hungry-looking Cassiuses who surround him. Forney is among the latest sitters up at the White House. Sid. Webster goes to bed at 9 o clock regularly every night.

Among the members mentioned in The Tanteuxe as worthy of being remembered for their fidelity in these trying

thy of being remembered for their fidelity in these trying times, I do not see the names of the Hon. D. Carpenter of your State, or of Deacon Sabin of Verment, both of whom have kept their seats firmly through the whole of these protracted sittings, eating only a crust of bread and drinking a cup of cold water, without any liquor in it. They are both men of principle, and should come into remembrance when the tainful are remembered in Issuel. Q.

ANOTHER WAY TO DEFEAT NEBRASKA.

as : It is believed here that the repeal of the Missouri

Comparise may yet be averted by judicious action by the Committee in your City which has been appointed on the subject. Let the Committee raise a fund and offer to The northern traitors a higher price than that for which they have already bargained with their southern masters, brough the king of dough-faces, who fills the Presidential chair. Mr. — is to have a Consulship as his "thirty pase f silver." Mr. —, the Post-Office at —, &c. &c. & It is town talk here, and is known to everybody

just what is the price agreed on with each of these worthie who were opposed, and now go in favor of the bill. The man himself is not in each case to be the appointee to the office, but it is be conferred nominally on a friend, and the member of Congress is to divide the proceeds.

Now, let these men be induced to come forward, candidy, (and confidentially,) and state to the Committee the amount for which they have bargained to betray the rights and the honor of their constituents, and then let us have a fair understanding, and agree to pay them in eash a higher price, and they will be saved from the infamy of treason to their constituents, while their consciences will be ensier in receiving bribes to do right than bribes to be scoun-NEW-YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF MONDAY IN THE

The Times of yesterday gives place to a very sharp commentary upon the conduct of those members of the House, who had hitherto fieled with the minority in resist-ing the Nebraska bill, but on Monday last voted with the majority to suspend the rules of the House, thus preclud-ing further resistance to Richardson's motion to close the debate on Saturday. We are assured that this commentary is not correct, and that the members in question, Mosers. Wentworth of Ill., Dean, Hughes, Banks, Kittand Edgarton will show on Saturday, when the trial comes, that they are as unflineing and uncomprom in their opposition to the bill as any of the minority. On this assurance we have viewed the proceedings of that day in a very different light from that of The Daily Times, and still look forward to the defeat of the bill by the reso But as the doings of that day were, in every point of view, of great importance, we take from The National Era of Tuesday, the following judicions and lucid review

ewe have already expressed the opinion, had the move-ment of the repealers on the 8th inst., by which seventeen bills on the Calendar were successively hid aside for the purpose of reaching the Nebraska Bill, ought to have been resisted. The opponents of the measure could have thwarted it by leaving the Committee without a quorum, and the country would have sustained them in so doing. Unfortunately they were not organized, and the opportuni-te was suffered to slin.

Unfortunately they were not organized, and the opportunity was suffered to slip.

"But their noble struggle, in which, during an exhausting session of thirty-six hours, they held a tyrannical unjority at bay, and finally compelled it to give way, clearly showed that their failure the previous Monday was not to be attributed to any want of courage, firances, or devotion to principle. In defeating the resolution of Mr. Richardson, to terminate debate on Saturday, and in securing an adjournment till Monday, they gained a decided advantage, while the great struggle it had cost them naturally aroused public attention, revealed the desperate resolve of the repeaters, and admonished the People of the necessity of instant and determined action on their part, to arrest the passage of the odious measure.

"One struggle more, and they might have succeeded in preventing the passage of the resolution, till Tuesday,

"One struggle more, and they might have succeeded in preventing the passage of the resolution, till Tuesday, the day set apart for the consideration of the Pacific Railway, and debate on that important measure would have thrown over the Nebraska bill, and rendered impracticable prenature action upon it. Unfortunately, before the spening of the session on the 15th, a division took place in their counsels. A few of the Southern Whige who had acted with them, and several Democrats, began to entertain thoughts of some amicable arrangement. So far as we can learn, they conferred with the leaders of the majority, and it was concluded between them that the special was concluded between them that the special to the following Wednesday week—that the Nebraska bill should be taken up and the general debate on it be closed next Saturday at 12 o'clock, with the discinct inderstanding that the debate in Committee under the five minutes' rule, which allows the introduction of the five minutes' rule, which allows the introduction of the five minutes rule, which allows the introduction of the five minutes and a speech of five minutes in explanation and support of every amendment, should be untrammeled. We kar ut hat beyond this the gentleman concerned in the trangement did not commit themselves.

angement did not commit themselves. "We think they committed an error in this matter, and it is to be deeply regretted that they neglected to advise the friends with whom they had been cooperating, or the

be friends with whom they had been cooperating, of the proposed arrangement.

That the majority of them acted from honest motives, and thought that they were gaining a substantial advantage, we do not doubt, but should the result prove disastrous they must bear the blame. They have assumed a heavy responsibility; and this fact, we doubt not, will induce them to show, by determined opposition to the bill, that although for a time separated in action on a preliminary question from their unyielding friends, they intend to fight with them to the last on the main emestion.

with them to the last on the main question. "We need hardly say that but for their vote on the 15th "We need hardly say that but for their could not have been suspended, and they must see that it was the division in the ranks of the minority, indicated by that vote, which subsequently embeldened the majority to override its own Speaker and trample apon all Precedent, in order to compel a vote on the resolution to the desired.

"Had the minority voted together the rules could not has the minority voted together the rules been suspended, and had not the rules been suspended, no action could have been had on the resolution of Mr. Richardson, for the minority fould have kept motions to suspend the rules, to adjourn, to adjourn over, and to take members from voting, alternating forever. The infortunate suspension of the rules, aided subsequently by the decision of the Speaker, and one arbitrary vote of the salarity rules, out all motions to excuse members from hajority, ruling out all motions to excuse members from being, divested the opponents of the bill, who remained

steadfast, of all power of resistance, and brought them to a vote on Richardson's resolution.

"The decision of the Speaker we refer to was fide: The House had suspended the rules. Mr. Richardson invisual-mitted his resolution to close debate, demanding the previous question. Before it was seconded, Mr. Washburne moved a call of the House. The Speaker ruled this mation cave of order. Now this was in direct contradiction of the ruling of Mr. Speaker Cobb, Feb. 8, 1850. Mr. Doty had submitted a resolution obnoxions to some southern members, and demanded the previous question. Before it was seconded, Mr. Inge moved a call of the House. The mation was entertained and put by the Chair, and a call of the House was called the

thon was entertained and per by the chain, and
Hause was ordered.

"First, then, the House, by the aid of some members of
the minority, suspend the rules to entertain a resolution
from Mr. Richardson. At a subsequent period the Speaker
decides that, as the House is already engaged in the conadderation of one subject under a suspension of the rules, a
motion to suspend them to introduce another subject,
would not be in order. Thus is taken from them one privitered notion.

leged motion.

"Next, the Speaker decides that a motion for a call of

Next, the Speaker decides that a motion for a call of the House is not in order after a resolution has been submitted, and the previous question demanded, the House acting unders assension of the rules. This deprives them of another privileged motion.

"But as it was still competent for them to alternate a motion to adjectin, and a motion to excuse a member from voting, it was necessary to divest them of this privilege; but so uninterrupted was the series of precedents in support of the right of a member to ask to be excused from voting, and of the right of the House to vote on the motion to excuse him, that the Speaker's sense of justice revolted at the idea of denying it. Therefore,

"Finally, the majority of the House, by its mere numerical strength, overrules the Speaker's tramples upon all precedent, for the purpose of stripping the minority of the last vestige of power of resistance, and securing to the majority the absolute control of legislation. Let us see how this was done. We copy from the brief, but correct report in The National Intelligencer.

"After the previous question had been seconded, and after it had been ordered that the question on the resolution of Mr. Richardson should now be put:

"The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

The Speakers ruled the motion out of order.

The Speakers ruled the motion out of order.

Mr. Weathers appealed from the decision.

Mr. Morgon shaded to be excused from voting on the appeal.

Mr. Gungtman ruled the question, that the main question has log an ordered to be more put, a collisered motion like the one where by the prathemore from New York, comid not now be made.

The Speaker ruled the motion to be in order.

Mr. Chinaman appealed from this decision.

Mr. Walter suggested that there was an appeal already pend, and that two appeals rould not be entertained at the same time.

The Speaker-The Chair has doubte about that. If the appeal doubt have the same time and the same time of the same time.

Mr. Walterne of Himola, moved that the appeal of Mr. Cling in be laid on the table.

man be laid on the table.

"Mr. Campbel derived to refer the Chair to various precedents, whose motions had been entertained to excuse members from voting after the previous question had been seconded and the main question

module had been decided and been seconded and the main question due to be put.

It off we put.

It off we led the gen leman from Ohio to order. That grattle could not allow other gentlemen to make arguments.

It cample led from though to make an arguments.

It cample led from though to make an argument.

It off the leases thing.

Its Sprakes in a coulded the aftention of the House to survive prea where actions similar to be one made by the gentleman from
her had been exceptioned after the persons question had been
sed and the main questless ordered to be put.

The question was then there on the matikes to lay the special on
tide, and it constrained in the sequence—Year, 15: Nays, 131.

The question reserved. Small the decision of the Chair stand as

on to meet on Wednesday next; which motion did not prevailas I Nava Ho.

The question them being on the motion (that the House adjourn,
Mr. Campbell hoped the gentleman from vermont would with
wit. It seemed to him that there was a very evident majority
so are of overming the decision of the CharCries of "Order," Order, "
The Speaker stated that all debate was out of order.
The motion to adjourn was then dangreed to—Veas 57, Nava 163,
The question then recurred. "Said the decision of the Chair
and as the publiment of the House 7 and, being put, if was deoff in the negative—Yeas 53, Nava 16,
No the decision of the Chair was oversided, and merious to exencombers from veting decided out of order.
Mr. Short of Othe moved that when the House adjourn to-day
djourn to meet on Wednesday nout; which motion was disagreed
'Yeas 56, Naya 163.

A motion was then made that the House adjourn, which was
aftered.

difference between 63 and 8s shows pretty nearly the number of our friends who consented to what we must regard as a most unfortunate arrangement.

But all of this is comparatively unimportant; that to which we would direct the attention of members and of the country is, the establishment, by the decision of the Speaker and the action of the imajority of the House yesterday, of a series of precedents, in virtue of which the majority of members, whatever that may happen to be. Northern or southern, pro-Slavery or anti-Slavery, Democratic, Whig, or Independent Democratic, may at any time overrule the Speaker, set aside all rules and compel legislation by its naked numerical strength. These precedents simply assert the absolution of a majority.

Very well. The free States send to the House of Representatives 146 members, the slave States 88—majority of the former, 58. The time will come, when we shall have an Administration independent of the slave interest. That majority of 58 will then be a source of power and honor, not of weakness and disgrace. If the slaveholders are so desirous to assert and establish the absolution of a majority, perhaps we ought not to complain. Inconvenient just now, we may find it of essential service hereafter. We sup ose the opponents of Slavery are men of like passions with its supporters, and are certainly entitled to at least equal privileges. The latter cannot with decency claim any rights in legislation peculiar and exclusive, or blame the former for availing themselves of precedents furnished by the decision of the Speaker and the action of the majority in the House on the 8th and 15th of May, 1854. If we do not misconceive the furner, the time will come when these precedents will be turned against them with tremendous effect."

With regard to the prospects of the struggle TacEra

has the following remarks:

"But let us hope for the best. The general discussion will continue now till Saturday nexts Then will commence the special consideration of the bill, and action upon it, by amendments, accompanied with explanatory remarks. This kind of discussion, even on ordinary bills, is sometimes protracted for weeks. On such a bill as this, it is difficult to see how it can be closed by the following Wednesday, the day to which the special order is post-poned. We do hope that all the opponents of the measure will unite upon some wise plan of operations by which the bill may be defeated, or the poison extracted from it.

from it.
"Can it be possible, when there is so little difference as "Can it be possible, when there is so little difference as to numerical strength between its supporters and opponents, and when the former are frowned upon and the latter encouraged by public opinion, that such a bill should be forced through the House in the brief space of three days? Not unless there be a want of organization among its enemies, or a predetermined defection on the part of some of them.

INDIANA .-- Hon, Samuel Brenton, ex-M. C. has given his views on the Nebraska bill in a letter to The Fort We yne Times, from which we make a few extracts. He

Weyne Times, from which we make a few extracts. He says:

I am decidedly in favor of the passage of a law, giving a territorial government to Nebraeka, and removing at once, the restriction which prevent our citizens from setting in it: for such a law I have once voted.

I am uncompromisingly opposed to the bill now pending in Congress, or any other, which may be introduced, containing kindred provisions.

The following are some of my reasons for this opposition. First: it is the offspring of a matured plan, to open the door for the enlargement of the area of Slavery. It is the result of a scheme which has been maturing since 1851, and unless firmly met, and successfully resisted at this time will be carried into effect, in the territories of Oregon, New-Mexico, Utah and Washington. And it is a matter of profound regret to every lover of freedom, that it has been brought forth by a representative from a free State, and sustained by a northern President. Another reason for my opposition is, that it violates the plighted faith of the Nation, by repealing the "Missouri Compromise."

I am in favor of the erganization of the territories named, on the principles embraced in the laws, organizing the Territories of Oregon, Minnesota and Washington.

I am in favor of the perpetuity of the "Missouri Compromise," and the principle on which it was originally enacted.

My doctrine is non interestion with Slavery in the

States; and atter prohibition now and forever in all fr territories. Respectfully, SAMUEL BRENTON.

CRYSTAL PALACE PRIZE MEDALS .- The President of the Crystal Palace Association has received the following official notice:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 15, 1854. TREASCRY DEFARTMENT, May 15, 1894.

Sim—In reply to your communication of the 12th, I have to say that the Director of the Mint has been authorized to have the medals for the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations struck at the Mint—the applicants furnishing the material, and paying the actual expense incurred. I am, very respectfully,

JAMES GUTHRIS, Secretary Treasury,
P. T. BARNEM, Esq., New-York.

RESIGNATION .- The Springfield Republican says Rufus Choate has resigned the office of Attorney-General of Massachusetts;" and adds, "we trust ex-Governor Clifford will be reappointed." DEATH OF A MASSACRUSETTS SENATOR .- Oliver Smith

of Middlefield, Hampshire County, a member of the Senate of Massachusetts for the last two years, died o', his home on the 19th inst. The Schoharie Patriot announces the death, on the 29th April, of Mrs. Hannah Pike of that vicinity, relict of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, and also, on the Ohio. So far, it has not proved very formidable,

a revolutionary soldier, in the 102d year of her age.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

LOSS OF SHIP REACK BAWK, FROM LIVERPOOL FOR NEW-YORK-RESCUE OF HER PACSENGERS BY SHIP CURRITUCK. The ship Currituck, of Nortelk, Capt. Foster, from Antwerp, with merchandise and 235 p. weengers, consigned to W. F. Schmidt & Co., arrived at this port yesterday, having on board Capt. Bunker, his crew, and 356 passengers, re-cued from the ship Black Hawk, from Liverpool for

rescued from the ship Black Hawk, from Liverpool for New-York, lost at sea on the 23d of April.

REFORT OF CAST, FOSTER, OF SHIP CURRITUCK
April 21, at 5 P.M., lat, 47 deg, 30 min., lon, 33 deg. 24 min., came up with the wreck of ship Black Hawk, Capt.
Bunker, from Liverpool for New-York, dismasted and leaking badly. The ship Dirigo and Br. back Caroline, were laying by her taking off passengers. Having more than they could take, my assistance was required; shortened sail, and lay by the wreck until morning. April 22, all the boars beliants to the different ships were employed inseptoring passengers on beard of our ship until 4 P.M., by which thus we had two hundred and fifty seals on board; the wind now howels secreed and the product any further communication with the ship exceedingly deargerous. During the point his wind blow a strong sale; at 11 P.M., lost sight of the wrock. Edd at 3 A.M. it fell cain with thick thany weather, at 12 M. it cleared up a little and we diswith thick thany weather, at 12 M. it cleared up a little and we dis-

cluding Captain and officers, of 35 men, and 790 adult passengers and 3 in the cabin, making altogether, in-15, when we observed the barometer falling, wind S. W. 

The ship W. H. Harbeck, Capt. Marshall, bound to Mobile, while at anchor at the S. W. Spit, took fire in the forward part of the hold yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, and is a total loss. She had on board 700 bales of hay. Capt. M. had been below but a short time when the alarm was given, and on his coming on deck used every exertion to get the fire under. At 9 o'clock the steam-tug Achilles, to get the fire under. At 9 o'clock the steam-tug Achilles, Capt. Reynolds, came alongside, when a hawser was got to the ship, the anchor chains slipped, and she started with her toward the Narrows, but the flames increasing, and having once parted, and once burned the hawser off, and the heat driving all hands out on the bowsprit, the stoamer was obliged to abandon the vessel for the time, and take the crow off. A hawser was afterwards made fast to the larboard fore-rigging of the ship, and the Achilles towed her ashore on the West Bank, where she was souttled. The W. H. H. was about aix years old, and was owned by Mersrs. Harbeck & Co., of Wall-st.

It is but justice to state that great praise is due to Capt. Baker, of the Bürish ship Julia, who, with his first officer and crew rendered valuable assistance to Capt. Marshall in his endeavors to save the ship; also to Capt. Girard, of the ship Dakotah.

There was a dense fog at the time the fire broke out with a fresh breeze from S. E., and it was extremely fortunate that the steamer Achilles came to the ship s aid when she did, for if she had got adrift among the large fleet of vessels at anchor at the Spit, detained by head winds, a vast deal of damage would have been done. Capt. Marshall, his efficers and crew came up to the city, last evening, having saved nothing but what they stood in.

THE SHIP ARGO.

We published on Tuesday on account of the loss of ship British ship Mohongo. It will be seen by the following extract from her log that the M. sustained some damage dur-

ing the gale. She arrived at Philadelphia on Tuesday:

"April 17, experienced a heavy gale from SW., during which saw ship Argo steering NE., under double-reefed topsails. P.M.—Hove the ship to, the wind increasing to a perfect hurricane, blowing the sails from the yards, split main topsail, and carried away main top gallant mast; at 5. P. M. shipped a sea over the poop, which stove bulwarks and boat, carried away binnacle, sprung rudder stock, and injured the main at the wheel: at midnight shipped another sea, which stove in the cabin windows, and filled the cabin with water; the gale lasted three days, during which the sea broke constantly over her, and kept all hands busy at the pumps. At 10 A. M. on the 19th, fell in with the ship Argo, from Baltimore for Liverpool, dismasted and in a sinking condition, having been thrown on her beam ends in the gale of the 17th, in lat. 48–39, jon. 31–30. Took off Capt. Macoduck and crew, and brought them into port. ing the gale. She strived at Philadelphia on Tuesday:

DETENTION OF STEAMERS.

The steamships Africa, for Liverpool, and Southerner, for Charleston, anchored at Quarautine last evening in consequence of the fog.

BOARD OF EXCISE.

SEVENTH WARD-FIRST DAY.

Present yesterday morning. Councilmen Tuttle, Seeley, and Gray. Ald. Woodward being unavoidably absent, the Mayor signed the licenses instead of the Alderman. The demand for shares in the New-York City Rumselling and Pauperizing Association, opened briskly, but the applicants became few and far between before the hour of ad-journment. The total number of licenses granted was 114, five of which were to women. Capt. Haggerty scrutinized the persons applying, but we did not hear him make many objections. By reference to the bond book, we found that about fifty of these "men of good moral character" could not sign their own names. There were not over five Americans among the whole number of those licensed; the remainder were Irish and Germans, in the proportion of twothirds of the latter to one-third of the former. Two appli cants, who had not the right to vote, were refused until

they "could be of some service."
Councilman Tuttle refused licenses to all applicants from his district who were not engaged in keeping hotels or victualing-houses. During the day he granted but one a tavern) license; several others he held under further advisement, and some thirty grocers and tippling-shop keepers were refused by him altogether.

Councilman GRAY questioned the applicants and ordered them to close on Sunday mornings by 9 o clock.

Councilman Seeley granted licenses indiscriminately.

At 12] he retired, leaving a number of blanks signed by him, with instructions to his colleagues to grant to whis ever might apply from his District. During the morning he granted a license to a Rumseller from Tuttle & District, but that gentleman promptly revoked it, and held the matter over for consideration.

The old form of license was used. Councilman Kenneday, from the Ninth District, came in during the morning and rebuked them for their illegal conduct, and sharged that the forms they were issuing were only so much waste paper. He said he meant to have the question, settled Seeley said: "My eyes, Gray, would n't it be a jolly go,

"money under false pretenses?" [Laughter among the THE CHOLERA is making vistalisons here and there along

THE TWO FACES.

The National Intelligencer collisies the two following erticles from a leading Northern and Southern advacate respectively of the Nebrasks bill. As specimens of the legic deemed appropriate by the abetters of that bill at Detroit and Natchez respectively, these contrasted pictures are worthy of study. See them

SORTHERN VIEW. SOUTHEAN VIEW.
From The Levell Nickeyes From The National (Nickeyes)
From The Levell Nickeyes From The National (Nickeyes)
No Extrasses or Slavery - It is from Absoluteurs in
Sancry in the country is the deepend by that the care to

RECEPTION OF MR. FILLMORE.

On Tuesday afternoon a portion of the Committee from the Board of Councilmen, composed of Messrs. Frye. Belden and Kimback, went on to Philadelphia to tender to ex-President Fillmore the hospitalities of the City. Owing to a detention at Camden they did not see Mr. Fillmore that evening. They breakfasted with him next merning, however. Mr. Fillmore thanked the Corpora-tion of New-York for their kind invitation, but declined a public reception inasmuch as he had declined several similar invitations on his return North, and expressed his determination to go on to New-York at 9 A. M., but at the request of the Committee deferred the time to 2 P. M. yesand to make arrangements to meet him at South Amboy.

Accordingly the steamboat Laura Knapp, Capt. Mc-Neill, was chartered by the Joint Committee of the Com-mon Council, which was appointed to leave at 1 P. M. yesterday, but did not leave until 3 P. M. owing to some delay. On board of the boat were Councilmen Frye, Mc Intyre. Belden and Kimback of the Reception Committee, but none from the Board of Aldermen. There were also Conneilmen Wild, Mather, Seeley and Curry, together with Senator Brooks, and Merwin R. Brewer of the Henry Clay Club, J. Sherman Brownell and W. B. Reynolds, besides Sergeant Lefferts and Officers O'Brien, Bennett and Havens of the Reserved Corps, Chief's Office, and the officers and crew of the steamboat. As none of the company had dired, a supply of refreshments was brought along, which was soon discussed by the invited guests, the voyage having materially strengthened their appetites.

When within four miles of South Amboy, Councilman Frye hailed the John Potter with Mr. Fillmore on board, but she refused to stop. Finally the Laura Knapp gave chase, the Potter stackened in speed, and Mr. Filimore and servent were taken on board. He was escorted to the cabin, where Mr. Fillmore was introduced to the gentlemen we have named, and his health was drank when Frederick Frye, Eq., of the Councilmen, delivered the following brief address, to which Mr. F. made no reply,

following brief address, to which Mr. F. made no reply, except by a nod of approval:

Mr. Falloworm. At your desire, we have mostle no formal reception, but have come to meet you, as you see, sectiably. We were detained somewhat on the route, and regret that we were not able to have met you at South Amboy, as intended; but now, having you with us, we are highly gratified, and welcome you most cordially to our City in behalf of all its inhabitants.

Knapp was obliged to steer in another direction for east 8 P. M. yesterday, when Mr. Vermilye, the other member of the Special Committee of the Councilmen, came on board and announced that carriages were on the dock pre-pared to escort the ex-President to his lodgings at the St. Mr F will remain in town for two days, and visit Greenwood Cemetery, the Crystal Palace, Blackwell's Island, and others of our public institutions, many of which he has not visited since he was a member of the State

THE JOINT WRIG GENERAL COMMITTEES-SPEECH OF DIS-

A joint meeting of the two Whig General Committee was held last evening at the Broadway House, ZOPHAR MILLS, presiding: and Christian W. Schaffer Secretary. After the organization of the Committee a resolution was adopted inviting such of the Whigs of the City as were present into the Committee Room, and Wm. F. Jackson

present into the Committee Boom, and Wm. F. Jackson was appointed Chairman of the Committee for the purpose. N. B. Blunt, Esq., J. H. Briggs, and several other Whigs from different wards, were escorted into the Committee in pursuance of the resolve.

Mr. Blunt, in return for the compliment to Whigs not members of either of the Whig General Committees, delivered one of his most splendid and eloquent efforts, recapitalisting the colonial and early history of this country, and the principles at the basis of this Government, saying that ke was a Whig of the Henry Clay school, having been brought up, as it were, at the feet of Harry of the West, (cheers), in the capacity of Private Secretary, He referred to Mr. Clay sefforts in behalf of his country at various epochs, and the dastardly attempt of modern He referred to Mr. Clay's efforts in behalf of his country at various epochs, and the dastardly attempt of modern Douglases to over-throw the sacred compacts of the Constrution and the Compromise introduced by Mr. Clay. Mr. B. said he was no slavery agitator, but pronounced the Nebraska bill an unconstitutional measure, and the repeal the Missouri Compromise as calculated to distract the people of the different sections of the country, slike gendences and uncalled for. Mr. Blunt was frequently applicated desires his remarks. auded during his remarks.

On Mr. Fillmere's arrival at the St. Nicholas Hotel, the Special Committees already appointed waited upon him. Mr. Fillmore expressed his pleasure at their visit and said that he would be happy to receive the Whig Committees after supper. At 10 o clock the Whig Committeemen, to the number of a hundred, waited upon Mr. Pillmore at the St. Nicholas.

The mambers and other Whigs were introduced by Mr. Mills, who briefly congratulated Mr. Fillmore upon his re-turn, and said that if the time should ever come similar to the scenes of 1850, they would sustain Compromise princi-ples. He referred to Mr. Fillmore's caroar as President, from the commencement to its close.

Mr. Fillmore replied, in substance, to the following pur-

port: My friends, I am happy to greet you, and after my long tour again to tread the soil of my own native State, and particularly to enter it at the Empire City of the Empire Sante. He said that he did not wish a public recep-tion, having duclined similar demonstrations in other cities. He also said that he endeavored to discharge his daties impartially and fairty, under the circumstances, to all sections of the Union. He said that he only interded to make a brief stay in the city, to visit some of ov g public institutions. The committees then withdrew, and Mr. F.

The City Councils of Washington City lakes appropriated \$10,000 for a statue to Washington, in front of the City Hall. If they are so flush of funds, for the purpose of ornament, why is the nation required to spend mil their water-works? It will not be contended that the " if you and I should get sent to Eldridge-st. for obtaining memory of Washington will be additionally respected

> PREMATURE EMIGRATION .- The Dubuque Tribune says several persons left I wa State for Nebraska, but were obliged to return, it imigration being prohibited.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK METH-

ODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.

The Conference continues its ession in the Jane et. M. E.

Thurch. The New-York M. E. Conference Miss. obsery Society hold its Saty-fifth Anniversary on Tuesday 1 Viin the aftermoon and in the evening.

The annual sermon was preached in the morning by the

Pev. Dr. Hollbock. The text was taken from Exokiol, ch. 47, v. 6-9. The preacher said that one of the remarkthe features in God's administration of human affairs was, that at all times he formished some witnesses of his power and of his grace. Even in the darhest times there have been lights which shed no inconsiderable pertion of the creator's glary. This truth was obvious in the earliest ages of which we have any account from the secret writings. Nosh characterized the period of man a list ray before the flood. Abraham and Job and other illustrates characterized different succeeding times have equally attened the principle just had down. But it is not necessary to combine our remarks on this subject to the remote ages, for in compartitively modern times the same great truth is so less visible and indisputable. At the remarkable period of the Reformation there appeared Luther, Melancthia and Zwiegli, by whose intellectual energy the abuses of lionnances were caposed and its pewer irreputably shaken. In the corrupt reign of Louis XIV history points to Madaine Given and Ferrelon and in the dissolute reign of Charle HI there were Bexter, Chief-Justice Hall and Rachael Russell. The preacher next said that some theologians regard the text as symbolizing the different periods of revealed religion, while others thought in referred to the different states of Ciristian life as evineed in the individual. He this features in God's administration of human affairs was, the preacher next said that some theologicus regard the test as symbolizing the different periods of revenied the test as symbolizing the different periods of revenied the test as symbolizing the different periods of revenied the test as symbolizing the different periods of revenied the different stages of Christian life as evineed in the individual. He would, however, take another view of the subject and consider it rather as representing the progress of Christian that are inconsiderable. Its great feather commenced his measurable and glorious career with a few Jows, yet in the asset of seven years it overspread the territory of Judea. He passed into the countries of the Gentiles, it reached the great cities of Greece and Asia Minor, and even advanced to imperial Rome; and in the space of three centuries it superseded paganism and became the religion of the civilized globe. But, notwinkstanding this rapid and wonderful progress of the Gospel, it had not yet attained its full development nor secomplished the great design of God. The whole of northern flarespe was still enveloped in the gloom of barbarism. There was, besides, a very considerable portion of Asia to which the light of Christian civilization had not yet extended. There were, for instance, the British Islands, which had not yet felt the humanizing influence of the Gospel, and where the stem and cruck rives of Druideal superstition universally prevaled. Clina, Japan, a large pertion of Asia and much of Africa were still buried deeply in Pagan darkness. The time had not yet come when Christianity was essentially adapted to become the religion of the human race. If was not local in its tendencies, nor had it reference to particular times or to particular sections of mankind. Indeed, one of the proofs of a false religion is its want of universally rivered in the supersection which it holds for the deality. Christianity was essentially adapted to man, or to human nature generally but to man confined to certain times and places. The gratineations which it

EVENING SESSION. The business of the evening session yesterday principally consisted in the reception and adoption of various reports. The most interesting of these was one on the question of temperance. The report was accompanied with a series

temperance. The report was accompanied with a series of resolutions recommending the preaching of temperance at least one day in the year—the enactment of a stringent prohibitory liquor law essentially the same as the Maine law—the subjection to disciplinary action of all members connected with the reception or granting of run licenses and strongly condemning the conduct of Gov. Seymour in veroing the Temperance bill.

The less of these resolutions called forthallong and warm discussion in which several members of the Conference expressed their unqualified condemnation of the conduct of the Governor, while others, although they regretted the ceurse which he deemed right to pursue, declined to accede to a resolution the object of which was to impease the conduct of an executive officer. The question as regards the whole report was then put to the vote of the Conference when it was resolved that the matter should be laid on the table for the present.

ble for the present.

The Conference adjourned to 91 o'clock this moreing.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSO-

CIATION.

An adjourned meeting of this Association was held last vening at their rooms in Stayvesant Institute. Mr. H. C. CROSEY presided and R. C. McCornick, Jr. : seted

Scoretary.

The following resolution was offered:

The following resolution was offered:

Inected, That the rule which requires that a notice of thirty-days

e given of the names of candidates to office in this Society, by sus
societ for the present year.

Mr. Ereks amended the above by adding That any nonlinations

of effects for the enaming year he made by Wednesday verning next

the Nonlinating Committee presented the following nominations,

onether with a Board of Managers, which, or motion, were re-

of officers for the chaning year to made by Caucasay version, acts depted as anomaled.

The Non-insting Committee presented the following nominations, together with a Board of Managers, which, or motion, were received and the Committee discharged.

President-Howang C. Caosaw, Pice-Presidents—B. C. McCormick, Jr. L. S. Ward, F. Chekson, T. F. Cornell, G. C. Holstend, and W. M. E. Dodge, Jr. Corresponding Secretary—C. A. Davison. Recording Secretary—Edward Audin. Treasure—B. F. Manager, Register—G. C. King, Librarian—V. D. Collina.

The Treasurer announced the receipts at the recent an inversary to be \$201 by collection, \$5 by subscription, and \$200 from fifteen new life members. This sum he said would be sufficient to leave the Association free from debt at the close of the year.

Dr. Bethane, the Rev. Dr. Phillips, the Rev. Dr. Dewitt, and Charles Tracy, Esq., for able addresses and services, at the recent anniversary. Also, to the choir of the Church of the Punitans, and especially to Miss Jamieson for the musical services rendered on that occasion.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A stated meeting of this Board was held last evening at their hall, corner of Grand and Elm-sts.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From W. W. Townsend, Eq., resigning the office of Commissioner of Common Schools for the First Ward. On file.

From the School Officers of the Twentieth Ward, substitute place for a new school-house in ead Ward. To Committee

From the School Officers of the Advance. To Committee an Sites and school Houses.

From School Officers of the Eighth Ward, for authority to purchase lets and creet a new school-holiding for Ward School No. 3. To Committee on Sites and School-Houses.

Of the Committee on Repairs recommending appropriation of \$120 for improvements at the Ward School Fanth Ward, Adopted.

Of the Finance Committee in favor of appointing Francis Borne as Assistant Clerk of the Board at a salary of \$1500 per year. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Repairs, in favor of appropriating \$1500 per the support of the Workshop. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Repairs, in favor of appropriating \$1.560 for the support of the Workshep. Adopted.

Of the Finance Committee, in favor of appropriating \$150.750 for the support of the Ward Schools. Adopted.

Of the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, recommending an appropriation of \$16.000 for support of the Free Academy. Adopted.

Of the Committee on Supplies, recommending an appropriation of \$6.50 for support of the Depository. Adopted.

EXECUTIONS.

By Mr. WATERDERY—That the subject of the election of the City and assistant Super mendeut of Schools be the special order at the next stated meeting, and that the Cierk be authorized to receive applications for said gives. Adopted.

By Mr. WILLER—That Committee of five be appointed, to whom shall be referred all applications and positions for offices to be appointed by the Board during the year. To Committee on By Lawa.

On moting of Mr. West, the Poard proceeded to the lection of "Superintende at of School Buildings." The tellers reported that A. Maevey having received 35 ones, was inly elected. The salary was fixed at \$1.500. The report of the Committee on By-Laws was aken rous the table, and the Poard went sate Committee of the Wisconn

After a time the Committee rose, reported progress, and The Board they adjourned till Wednesday raxt, at 5

B/ARD OY SUPERVISORS.

Virdnesday.—The Special Committee in relation to the state of Eldringest. Juli. Acc., was authorized to take measures in regard to the purchase of a lite for a new County Juli.

A bill of Henry D. Johnson, \$375, for savices as Denuty Registrar, was referred.

Two small bills of Mesers. Bertine and Cargill, policemen, were returned for the certificate of the Mayor.

Adjourned to first Monday in June.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN. Wednesday, May 17.-Ald. N. C. Ely, President, in fo PAPERS CONCURRED IN.

PAPERS CONCERRED IN.

To contract to build a protection railing on Eighth-av., between Eighty-third and Ninetteth sta., to douste Richard Gorrian, a fireman, with \$25, for injuries received during a fire; so require the Street Commissioner to remove the rubbish or the south side of Canalest, corner of Broadway; to grant the use of Hamiltones save to the New York Arrivalium Society, in favor of lighting Eightechts, from Theory, the Seventy fines at, from Theory, the Third save to the East Heart to light Firey-cipather, from Third, av. to the East Heart to light Firey-cipather, from Firet to Third, av.; a less Seventy fines at, from Third to Fifth away, and Secondary, from Fifty-cipath to Sixty-finests, in myor of lighting Fiftiestian, them Broadway to the Eightheav.

At 10 P. M. the Board adjourned to Friday.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

BOARD OF COUNCILM SN.

WEDNESDAY, S. 39 17, 1834.

Present—Enwis J. Binows, Esq., President, in the chair, and 47 members.

Various potitions were presented and referred to the proper committees, and according unimportant reports of committees were received.

Mr. Hodorisson obtained leave to present the following resolution at next meeting of the Board:

Reselved, Their solvin Special Committee of Fire to appoint the indirective thanks of the displayment of the contribution of Fire to appoint the internality Washington, for his noble offsets in reacting the lines of were to pusselpers from the wreck of the ship Windholter.

The Board then adjourned to Priday offernoon, at a gelock.

The Sational Grays, flank Artillery Company of the Fourth Brigade, New-York State Militia, celebrated their Thirtieth Auniversary yesterday by an extursion to the village of Orange. New-Jersey. This corps was formerly sita; hed to the old 27th Regiment of National Guards, now the 7th, and is one of the oldest military or maintained in our City. The Company is commanded by Capt. J. KATSON; First Libstenant, J. P. Collono, Socoal Law-

pince they proceeded in a special train to Orange village.
On reaching Orange the Sompany left the cars at the lower lending, and formed in line, when they were received by the Union Blues, Lieutectart John Skyrba commanding, and the Liberty Kifles, under sommand of Capt. Rosear Season. After the usual interchange of civilities between the officers of the three Companies, a line with formed and the Gray escorted by the Orange Companies to the Park House, where they pactock of a collation spread in the open air in the rear of the hotel.

Mr. Flecker in a few brief remarks welcomed the Graye to the village, and invited them to particle of the re-

tion spread in the open air in the rear of the hotel.

Mr. Flexken in a few brief remarks welcomed the Grays to the village, and invited there to particle of the refreshments provided. Lieut. Cot both respended briefy retaining thanks for the hospitality extended. We.

In about as hour a time the line was again formed an interaction of the procession of the procession of the procession of the procession of the procession.

In about as hour a time the line was again formed an interaction of the procession of the procession of the procession of the procession of the procession.

In about a look and along the route of the procession of the procession of the procession of the procession of the procession.

In about a look and along the route of the procession of the said of the procession of the p

three cheers.

Mr. James Bungerss next gave as a toast:

Mr. James Bungerss next gave as a toast:

The F-college of New York—particularly The Tribusered Tribusered Responded to by a member of the New-York Press.

The health of Second Lieut, Sexion being drank, that

The health of Major Kilbur, Dedwor th's Band, and others was drank, after which the Comps sy rese from the table to make preparation for their degarture. The dinaser was enlivened by the performance of several lively aim by the band.

At half past 3 o'clock, the Grays were seconted to the depot, and after having parted with their friends and brothers in arms, took the regular train for Newark. Upon arriving an Newark, the company again left the train and were received by the Washing ton Continentals, of that place, under command of Capt. Harsex. Here a line was formed, and the Grays excepted through the city to Stewart a Hetel, where they remained the rost of the day, partaking of the ho spitality of the Goatismentals.

NITRATE OF SODA.—Mr. Step henson of Edinburg applied one own of ditude of soda and it wo cast, of common salt per sore than wheat cop, and increased the spield nine bushels per acre.

NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.—I in the 25th and 27th of October next there is to be a great Cs title Show as Spinisheld, Obio.

Twenty acres of ground have been in closed and 200 stallacrected for cattle.

Co. D. — The thermometer at Canaudaigus May 8, at sun-tie, was at the freezing point. Ice formed during the night half an nich thick.

"Jeadenness Timber. — When the bark slips freely in lone, July or August is the best fit as to girdle trees. Cut the small growth three feet above fround, the roots do not sprout and the

stouch three test above Bround, the roots do not sprout and the stume are more easily removed.

BROOM CORS.—A tun of broom corn will make 1,300 or 1,300 brooms. It is worth \$500 too, baide the seed. It is a great roop in the Mohawk Valley.

FENCE PONTS, steeped in a solution of bine viriol—and pound of vitrial to farty pounds of where—will last forever and be pretty good after that.

RED ANTS may be driver away by sprinkling fine seathers and upon the shelves.

ANY allow the deriver away by sprinking the selections above the ground apon the shelves.

Chickens should be kept in coops, with floors above the ground until they get strong enough to run at large.

Boxes may be decomposed by putting them between layers of wood sales moutemed they better the grant of the grant of the grant of the strong heating compost heap will secompose home. Diluted all a vitral to an old settle or big earthen par is a good thing into which to cant the waste bones.

Flax.—A recent traveler thinks we shall become expertence of the based of importers.

Fig. A.—A recent traveler thinks we shall become experience of fig., instead of importers is a few years.

Toxarous should always be busined just as much as pess and who but a sloven would think of raising the latter without any support. Tomate of plants should be frintered also, and not permitted to hear all the fruit that sets upon the busines.

A Valuants Colo Cow.—We have an account of a compound by John B. Decker of Wantage, N. J., that in the fry two years old and has a young calf the different his rate years. She has brought over forty caives in her time. She save 20 to 24 years of milk last summer. She was raised by the father of her present owner. Her tech are very rood. This cow with a far designations it ellips, would make one of the greatest carge howe over seen in this country.

to the New York Agricultural Society in layor of many at the Second to Divide was to take Thirty seventh at from Three to Thirdy are plant to the East liver; to light Piny-cightlest. from Pine to Thirdy are plant to Second or Divide to Fifthers, and Second or are plant to se

MILITARY. ANSINEMSARY OF THE NATIONAL GROWS, N. T. S. M.

tenant, H. Saston.
At an early home vesterchy morning, the Grays ten At an early tone vestericky morning, the cray-tered in full ferce—thirty-three maskets—at their Armory in the Mercer-st. House: and theuse, accompanied by Dodworth's Cornet Band, Hawker Dodworth leader, marched to the Jersey City Ferry, foot of Courd and sal-Here the Company crosss 4 the river and took the 2 o'clock

them on this occasion by the Orange. In conclusion, he gave as a sentiment:

The Union News and Oberts Rifes of Orange—May the social Intercases and good feeling that now exists between us be perpetual tercases and good feeling that now contained the Orange companies, alleding, in the course of his remarks, to the citizen soldiers, and observing that there was more sociability, hospitality and genuine good-feeling existing among them than any other body of men. He concluded by sixting a a sentiment:

gentleman gave as a tout!

The in-traded found of Bullaton. Absent, but no forgotten.

Lient. Brown, formerly a member of the corps, being called upon, made a few well-timed remarks, and gave in conclusion.

THE BUSINESS OF THE CANAL.—We are indebted to Mr. Cordell, of the Canal Collector's office in this city, for the following comparative statement showing the business done at that off so from the opening of navigation to the close of the secund week in May, this year and last—twelve days in 1854, and twenty-two in 1853:

Ald. Morr spoke to some length against the Russ and Ald. Morr spoke to some length against the Russ and Reld contract, and was in favor of confirming the release of the same as the controller Flag. He went into a history of the eviget, as made to Controller Flag. He went into a history of the eviget, and red orthinous of Judges in relation thereto.

Ald. Load spoke in favor of confirming the surtender of Ald. Load spoke in favor of confirming the surtender of Jury, a few days since, of twenty-one different offered.